6: Abbeville--185v (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 161, 361

...These are all the principal villages of the Island [AW: the island of Maranhão. For the itemized list of villages see category 103.]... there being some two to three hundred Indians in each village, while in others there are five or six hundred. In the whole Island there are some 10 or 12,000 souls.

24: Métraux--95 [2] E4 (no date) 1948 Tupinamba
116, 101, 131, 161

"Coastal tribes. -- From north to south we have:
Tupinamba. -- Occupying, along with small infiltrations of Teremembé (Handbook, vol. 1, p. 573), the whole coast between the Parnahyba (Parnaíba) and the Pará Rivers at the end of the 16th century (lat. 1° -4° S., long. 42° -48° W.). Approximately 12,000 lived on the Island of Maranhão in 27 villages. In three other districts, Tapuytapera, Comma, and Caité, there were about 35 villages, with a total population of approximately 27,000. There were also numerous villages along the Pindaré, Mearim, and Itapecurú Rivers. On the Pará River their last villages were far upstream, near the Jacundá and Pacajá Rivers."

24: Métraux--95-96 E4 (no date) 1948 Tupinamba
116, 101, 131, 161, 175

"Potiguara (Potivara, Cannibals, Cannibaliers).--A large tribe on the coast between the Parnahyba (Parnaíba) and Paraiba (Parahyba) Rivers. On the mainland, they reached the Serra de Copaóba and the Serra da Ibiapaba. (Lat. 5° -8° S., long. 36° -38° W.)

At the end of the 16th century, the Potiguara were expelled from the region of the Parahyba by the Portuguese allied to the Tabajara, but many villages of Ceará accepted the Portuguese rule. Cruelly treated by Pero Coelho in 1603, they banded with the Dutch and waged war against the Portuguese until 1654. At that time, the survivors of the tribe who had not fled into the bush were placed in missions by the Jesuits. The Potiguara, in spite of their former alliance with the French and the Dutch, became loyal allies of the Portuguese, whom they accompanied in many [96] expeditions. They were rewarded by grants of lands. Their names disappear in the 18th century."

24: Métraux--96-97 E4 (no date) 1948 Tupinamba
116, 101, 131, 161, 175

"Tabayara (Tobajara, Miari engüare, Miariogois.--Their native territory was the Serra Grande of Ceará (Serra da Ibiapaba), where they [97] extended to Camocim. Attacked by Pedro Coelho at the beginning of the 17th century, the inhabitants of 70 of their villages migrated to the region of Maranhão. They settled on the upper Mearim River, where they were known to the French as 'Indians of the Mearim' (Miariogois). The emigrants disappeared as a result of their wars against the French and the 'Tapuya' and of smallpox epidemics. In 1637, the Tabayara allied themselves to the Dutch to wage war against the Portuguese of Maranhão. Their Christianization was undertaken about 1656, but was soon interrupted by a rebellion which lasted until 1673. Then again the Jesuits established missions among them. Their name appears in official documents until 1720."

24: Métraux--98-99 E4 (no date) 1948 Tupinamba
116, 101, 161, 167, 175

"The Tupinambarana, discovered by Acuña (1891) on the Amazonian island that bears their name, were also Tupinamba of Pernambuco who had deserted their home country to escape Portuguese tyranny. They traveled up the Amazon River, thence up the Madeira River, finally coming in contact with Spanish settlements in eastern Bolivia. Vexed by the Spanish colonists, they returned down the Madeira River to its mouth [99] and settled the island of Tupinambarana. In 1690 they seem to have been on the decline, for the Guayarise had moved into their territory."